

## **Bastille Day Riots in Paris Believed Inspired by Commies**

By Paul Ghali  
PARIS

France's Communists seem to have been duly impressed by the recent demonstration of Communist party might in Russia. At any rate, signs abound that the comrades here, long reproached by their Kremlin masters for servility and inefficiency, are trying to polish up their reputation with their counterparts in Moscow.

The French police now have good reason to believe that the Bastille Day riots in Paris were the result of careful planning by Communist party leaders.

The demonstration calling for the liberation of Algerian Nationalist party leader Messali Hadj was attended by 2,000 Algerian residents of the city. When the police tried to "Break it up," they were attacked by the mob, resulting in several injuries.

As French authorities see it, the July 14 demonstration suited Moscow's purposes perfectly. It served to draw world attention to the harsh and sometimes tragic situation of Algerian laborers in metropolitan France. It incited Algerian nationalists against the French, just two months before the United Nations reconvened for its annual session in New York. It provided a noisy backdrop for Foreign Minister Bidault's statements in Washington, comparing France's Algerians to America's Puerto Ricans, highlighting their unrestricted access to work in France and their concentration in city slums, which could potentially lead to trouble. Presently, there are 280,000 Algerians in metropolitan France, according to figures from the Interior Ministry, but only 137,000 of them have regular jobs. The rest live as they can.

There is no specific organization responsible for their welfare, as Algerians are not French citizens entitled to all the privileges, although they are in mainland France. However, it is easier for a Frenchman to find a job with better pay than for a North African, as the latter's shabby appearance seems to discourage potential French employers.

The unfortunate circumstances of Algerians in France have created a lasting grudge against the French among North Africans. Moreover, it has become a significant point of contention between political parties and labor unions and employers. Since the July 14 riots, for example, five deputies have submitted questions to Parliament, and labor unions from both the left and right have protested against the actions of the police on that day. French authorities believe that Moscow was well aware of the consequences when instructing the poor Algerians to disregard the orders of the Paris police.

## **Émeutes du 14 juillet à Paris**

### **Supposément inspirées par les communistes**

Par Paul Ghali

PARIS

Les communistes français semblent avoir été très impressionnés par la récente démonstration de la force du parti communiste en Russie. En tout cas, il y a beaucoup de signes montrant que les camarades ici, souvent critiqués par leurs chefs du Kremlin pour être trop obéissants et peu efficaces, essaient d'améliorer leur réputation auprès de leurs collègues à Moscou.

La police française a maintenant de bonnes raisons de penser que les émeutes du 14 juillet à Paris ont été soigneusement planifiées par les dirigeants du parti communiste.

La manifestation demandant la libération du chef du Parti Nationaliste Algérien, Messali Hadj, a rassemblé 2 000 résidents algériens de la ville. Quand la police a essayé de "mettre fin à la manifestation", elle a été attaquée par la foule, causant plusieurs blessures.

Selon les autorités françaises, la manifestation du 14 juillet convenait parfaitement aux objectifs de Moscou. Elle a attiré l'attention du monde sur la situation difficile et parfois tragique des travailleurs algériens en France. Elle a encouragé les nationalistes algériens à s'opposer aux Français, juste deux mois avant que les Nations Unies ne se réunissent pour leur session annuelle à New York. Elle a également fourni un contexte bruyant pour les déclarations du ministre des Affaires étrangères Bidault à Washington, comparant les Algériens de France aux Porto-Ricains d'Amérique, soulignant leur accès illimité au travail en France et leur concentration dans les quartiers défavorisés des villes, ce qui pourrait causer des problèmes.

Actuellement, il y a 280 000 Algériens en France, d'après les chiffres du ministère de l'Intérieur, mais seulement 137 000 d'entre eux ont un emploi régulier. Les autres se débrouillent comme ils peuvent. Il n'y a pas d'organisation spécifique responsable de leur bien-être, car les Algériens ne sont pas des citoyens français ayant tous les droits, même s'ils sont sur le territoire français. Cependant, il est plus difficile pour un Nord-Africain de trouver un emploi bien payé comparé à un Français, car leur apparence négligée semble décourager les employeurs français potentiels.

Les problèmes des Algériens en France ont créé une forte rancune envers les Français parmi les Nord-Africains. De plus, cela a suscité de vives discussions entre les partis politiques, les syndicats et les employeurs. Depuis les émeutes du 14 juillet, par exemple, cinq députés ont posé des questions au Parlement, et des syndicats de gauche et de droite ont protesté contre les actions de la police ce jour-là. Les autorités françaises pensent que Moscou savait très bien quelles seraient les conséquences en incitant les pauvres Algériens à ignorer les ordres de la police parisienne.

# Bastille Day Riots in Paris Believed Inspired by Commies

By PAUL GHALI

**PARIS** —France's Communists seem to have been duly impressed by the recent demonstrations of Communist Party might in Russia.

At any rate, signs abound that the boys here, long reproached by their Kremlin masters for servility and inefficiency, are trying to polish up their reputation with the boys in Moscow.

The French police now have good reason to believe that the Bastille Day riots here in Paris were the result of careful planning by Communist Party chieftains.

The demonstration, calling for the liberation of Algerian Nationalist Party leader Messali Hadj, was participated in by some 2,000 Algerian residents of this city. When police tried to "break it up" they were attacked by the mob and several were injured.

As French authorities see it, the July 14 demonstration fitted Moscow purposes like a glove.

It served to draw world attention to the hard and sometimes tragic situation of Algerian labor in metropolitan France.

It spurred Algerian nationalists against the French barely two months before the United Nations reconvenes, in annual session, in New York.

It provided a nice noisy background for Foreign Minister Bidault's statements in Washington.

France's Algerians are like

America's Puerto Ricans. Because they can come and work in France without restriction they crowd into the city slums, eyes bent on mischief.

Presently there are 280,000 Algerians in metropolitan France, according to interior Ministry figures. Only 137,000 of them have regular jobs. The others live as they can.

There is no special organization in charge of their welfare since Algerians are French citizens entitled to all the privileges of French citizens. But the metropolitan Frenchman can get a job easier and with better pay than the North African. The latter's shabby appearance seems to scare off the would be French employer.

The unfortunate lot of the Algerian in France gives the North Africans a permanent grudge against the French. It is, moreover, a serious bone of contention between political parties and between labor unions and employers.

Since the July 14 riots, for example, five deputies have given notice of questions to be put to Parliament and all labor unions, both left and right, have protested against the actions of the police on that day.

As French authorities see it, Moscow well knew what it was doing when it instructed the poor Algerians to disregard the orders of the Paris police.

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